

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

DONTRELL DE'ARRIES CULVER,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 1:25-cv-004-WKW-CWB
)	
D. PARRISH, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Dontrell De'Arries Culver filed this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 while confined at the Bibb Correctional Center (*see* Doc. 1) and requested leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (*see* Doc. 2). Culver thereafter was directed to submit an inmate account statement as required under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2). (*See* Doc. 3). And Culver was cautioned “that his failure to comply with this Order may result in a recommendation that the case be dismissed.” (*See id.* at p. 2) (bold and underlining removed).

Despite the court’s instructions and admonition, Culver did not take any action by the imposed deadline of January 22, 2025. The Magistrate Judge finds that Culver’s failure to comply or otherwise respond constitutes a clear record of delay and/or willful contempt; and the Magistrate Judge further finds that any lesser sanction than dismissal would not be appropriate under the circumstances, *i.e.*, where Culver failed to take action notwithstanding the court’s warning about a potential dismissal. *See, e.g., Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629-31 (1962) (acknowledging that the authority of courts to impose sanctions for failure to prosecute or obey an order is longstanding and empowers courts “to manage their own affairs so as to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases”); *Mingo v. Sugar Cane Growers Co-Op of Fla.*, 864 F.2d 101, 102 (11th Cir. 1989) (stating that “[t]he district court possesses the inherent power

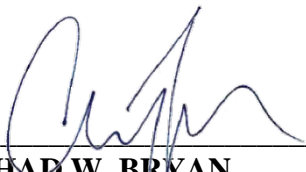
to police its docket” and that “sanctions imposed [upon dilatory litigants] can range from a simple reprimand to an order dismissing the action with or without prejudice”); *Moon v. Newsome*, 863 F.2d 835, 837 (11th Cir. 1989) (explaining that dismissal for failure to obey an order generally is not an abuse of discretion where the litigant has been forewarned). Accordingly, it is the **RECOMMENDATION** of the Magistrate Judge that this case be dismissed without prejudice.

It is **ORDERED** that all objections to this Recommendation must be filed no later than **February 17, 2025**. An objecting party must identify the specific portion(s) of factual findings/legal conclusions to which objection is made and must describe in detail the basis for each objection. Frivolous, conclusive, or general objections will not be considered.

After receiving objections, the District Judge will conduct a *de novo* review of the challenged findings and recommendations. The District Judge may accept, reject, or modify the Recommendation or may refer the matter back to the Magistrate Judge with instructions for further proceedings. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C). A party shall be deemed to have waived the right to challenge on appeal a District Judge’s order to the extent it is based upon unobjected-to findings or recommendations. The court on appeal may review unobjected-to factual and legal conclusions only for plain error if necessary in the interests of justice. *See* 11th Cir. R. 3-1.

No party may appeal this Recommendation directly to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. An appeal may be filed only as to an appealable order entered by the District Judge.

DONE this the 3rd day of February 2025.



CHAD W. BRYAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE